SENATOR PLATT'S PAPER

(Continued from Sixth Page.) he had to fight with them when they came as they did into his district. Upon this Griswold took part in the conversation and asked him whether he had "fought them with his wooden sword," referring to the story that when cashiered he had been compelled as a punishment to wear a wooden sword. Lyon took no notice of this went on to say that when Connecticut people came into his district they came into Connecticut and talk with the peo-

a revolution there so that the present members would not be re-elected. until Lyon said he believed seriously he would go there and set up a newssentatives on their own ground. To which Griswold replied, referring again to the sentence of the court marshal. If you go into Connecticut you would wear your wooden Whereupon Lyon spat in his face. Griswold at first appeared as if he were

wiped his face and walked away. The matter was immediately taken up by the house, a resolution introduced for Lyon's expulsion, and a committee of inquiry was raised and testimony taken, including the depositions of the speaker, the other Connecticut members who were present, Samuel W. Dana, Joshua Coit and Chauncy Goodrich and several other members of the

This testimony was taken before the committee of the whole house in open session, each witness giving his testimony orally, which was reduced to writing by the clerk. After the testimony was in the matter was discussed in the house for several days; Lyon speaking house. in the course of his remarks which was immediately pounced upon as being indecent, and which still further protracted the heated discussion. Finally an amendment was proposed to be addthe resolution of expulsion joining with the offense of his at "a gross indecency of language

in his defense before this house.' In the course of his defense Lyon asserted that he had in Vermont chastised Senator Chipman, who had come to the house and testified before the committee on the whole for an insult offered him in that state. Chipman eddressed a letter to the chairman of the committee of the whole, denying that Lyon had chastised him for an affront which he had put upon him and stated at length a fracas which had occurred between them, because Chipman had on an occasion called him an "ignorant Irish puppy." I quote from Senator Chipman's version of the Affair as it appears in the proceedings

"Mr. Lyon rose in a violent passion grasped at my hair that was turned ack with a comb, which he broke in the grasp. I was at that moment mending a pen; I instantly rose, intending to avenge the insult with the in my hand; but Mr. Bradley had selzed Mr. Lyon from behind, his chair, and many members in their round the arms, and drew him back a places, but before the house had been ittle; upon which, Mr. Lyon bearing | called to order, and before the journa himself in Mr. Bradley's arms, threw had been read, Mr. Griswold entered th his feet upon the table to kick across. The awkward appearance of Mr.Lyon place, who was writing, he went up to at this moment, and the grimaces of him with a pretty strong walking stick his countenance provoked me to laugh. in his hand, with which he immediately I dropped the penknife, seized Mr. Ly- began to beat him with great violence on's feet, and in this manner with the Mr. G.'s approach was observed by Mr help of Mr. Bradley, who still kept his Lyon, but before he could get from behold, carried him across the room and hind his desk he had received some laid him on his back in a corner. Mr. Bradley and I returned to our seats, the floor of the house he endeavored to laughing very merrily at the scene. In lay hold of Mr. G. (having no stick or the meantime Mr. Lyon rose from his corner, stood a short time in apparent vented from doing so by Mr. G.'s fallagitation, and without uttering a ing back, and the continual blows with word. At length he turned upon his which he was assailed. At length get-heel with these expressions: "Damn it, ting behind the speaker's chair, Mr. L. heel with these expressions: "Damn it, I will not be mad," forced a laugh and snatched up the tongs from the fire left the room.'

The debate upon the resolution for Lyon's expulsion grew so warm that being uppermost. The members of the would break up the present session without doing any business, would divide the states against each other, and at Mr. G.'s head with the tongs, but finally end in civil war.

Williams of North Carolina moved to strike out the words, "be for this disorderly behaviour expelled," and insert in their place "is highly censurable, and that he be reprimanded by the speaker in the presence of this house." The speaker then took part in the discussion and said:

"What could the speaker say to him? He could only say, you have done an act which would disgrace a blackguard; come and take your seat in the You have insulted us with words which show your defiance of us. but come and sit with us, and be our legislator. Were these proper words to be addressed to the member? The speaker would sooner address him in words of thunder which should drive him from his presence. Should the amendment pass the house, he

would be ashamed to have a seat in it.' Thereupon Mr. Williams, referring to the "passionate expressions of the gentleman from New Jersey," said:

"Was this the language of a judge? He would not only pass the law upon the offender, but he would do it with thunder and vengeance. In his opinion, nothing could tend more to dis grace the councils of America than such heated language as this. It was sufficient to induce the people to say 'We have too much liberty, too much freedom of speech; our government is bad,' and to be ready to lay hold of any other that is offered to them. A sentiment of this kind tended more to restroy the government than anything had heard. Gentlemen talked of heat in debate, but where did it come from? Not from the gentlemen in opinion with him, must be evident to every one. Whatever opinion might the held of this amendment, he thought it he think it liberal in any man to trust it as it had been treated. Was it right speaker read the resolution to them, and of villians to discourage me. The events died here nearly thirty years ago. The

to be told by a member because he had goved an amendment like the present, hat he should be ashamed to sit with im? Was that what the public exsected to hear in its legislative counils? He believed not. He thought it sentlment.

The speaker retorted by saying that The gentleman from North Carolina it worth while to set him right- It would be a waste of time and words. question, apparently did not hear it and There was one thing he would notice, he called him a judge. Was he not in committee of the whole on this subwith strong prejudices against him and ject? Was he more a judge than that to get the better of Griswold, when he was reduced to the necessity either of his politics, but that if he should go gentleman? (Mr. Williams offered to explain.) Mr. D. said that the gentleple, he could open their eyes and effect man had already four times explained total change there. Upon which himself. If he had anything more to Griswold going outside of the bar laid say to that gentleman, it would be a left leg to pull him away from Mr. Lyon, his hand on Lyon's arm and said to little more pointed. He should say him, "if you were to enter into Con- what he pleased, and if he chose he necticut for the purpose you mention, might call upon him in the house or out you could not affect the opinion of the of the house, (privileges aside.) (A meanest hostler." Lyon said that he loud cry for order was heard.) Mr. D. knew better; that if he were to go down said he knew when he was in order."

there and establish a newspaper for six There were seven representatives nine or twelve months, he could effect from Connecticut then in congress viz: John Allen, Joshua Colt. Samuel W. Dana, James Davenport, Chauncey The conversation went on in this vein | Goodrich, Roger Griswold and Nathanlel Smith. Messrs. Dana, Colt and Goodrich took part in the debate, Mr. paper and fight the Connecticut repre- Dana saying among other things that "He did not mean to east the blame upon gentlemen who differed from him in opinion; nor would he envy any gentlemen the pleasure they would have in the company of the gentle-

man from Vermont; if they chose to associate with such a kennel of to strike Lyon, but refraining, filth, let them do so; let them press him to their hearts and salute him as their brother, they may do it without envy; let them be designated as the companons of Mr. Lyon by being pointed at by "There goes the members of con gress who voted to have Matthew Lyon as a companion." If they felt themselves invulnerable to such a reproach he acknowledged he had not attained degree of insensibility. He himself would put him away as citi zens removed impurities and filth from their docks and wharves."

The amendment for reprimand was negatived. The question on the resolution was carried 51 to 43. The committee of the whole reported to the The house adopted the amendn his own defense, used an expression ment relating to the offensive words used by Lyon in his defense by a vote of 49 to 46. A vote was then taken in the house to substitute a reprimand for expulsion, but the amendment was beaten by 52 to 44, and the resolution for expulsion was passed by the same vote, 52 to 44, but as a two-thirds majority was necessary for expulsion, it was de clared not to be carried.

It will be observed that the vote for expulsion was precisely the strength of the Federalists in the house, while the vote against expulsion measured the strength of the anti-Federalists, or democrats. The discussion lasted from the 30th of January to the 12th of February, and occupied practically the whole at tention of the house during that time The debate and evidence are quite fully reported in the Annals of Debates i Congress.

The vote on the resolution was taken upon the 12th of February, 1798. the 15th of February another encounter occurred between the parties, which give in the language of the condenses statement which appears in the annals as a note to the regular proceedings of the house under that date as follows:

"FRACAS IN THE HOUSE."

"About a quarter past eleven o'clock after prayers, whilst the speaker was in house and observing Mr. Lyon in hi severe blows. As soon as he got or weapon in his hand) but he was prethe combatants then closed and came down together upon the floor, Mr. G member declared that if house who till now seemed to look on member from Vermont were with amazement at the scene, without expelled, he supposed, that it an attempt to put an end to it, got round the parties and separated them, but not before Mr. L. had aimed a blow which he parried off. The speaker was now called upon to desire the members to take their seats, and form the house Whilst this was doing, the two enraged members met again without the bar, and but for the doorkeeper and some gentlemen present would have renewed th combat. Order having been obtained (at least as much as it was possible to obtain from the agitated state of the house), the clerk proceeded to read the fournal, and the business of the day was entered upon. It continued till one o'clock, when from the perturbation which was naturally occasioned by such a scene, and it being evident that business was very little attended to by a

sitting. On the next day a resolution was in troduced for the expulsion of both Lyon and Griswold for "for violent and disor derly behavior committed in the house. This resolution was discussed during the day in the same heated fashlon tha characterized the former discussion, and was referred to the committee on privfleges by a vote of 46 to 36. It was ordered by the house that the witnesse should put their testimony in writing Next day Mr. Otis of Massachusetts pro posed another resolution to the effect that Griswold and Lyon should be required to pledge their word to the house that they would not commit violence up on each other during the sessions of th house, and that if either one refused, he should be committed to the custody of the sergoant-ar-arms till be complied with the obligation. This resolution was carried by a large majority, there being 73 votes in favor of it. Lyon not being proper and therefore made at; nor did in the house, the sergeant-at-arms was sent for him, and when he appeared, the my situation without fearing the effects an earnest member of the church

great part of the house, a motion fo

an adjournment was made and carried

It will be seen that no notice was taken

of this proceeding in the course of the

swered, "I do agree."

ontest was somewhat conflicting, on the occasion are of no consequ would do him no good who uttered the favoring one party or the other they may tell lies as usual, but they witnesses testifying be- cannot take off the beating." the longed to the Federalist or the Democratic-Republican party. The carter witthe speaker knew in advance that the lence, as follows: affair was likely to take place, and deonly holding his own, but was likely had become absolutely necessary. floor "he seized hold of Mr. Griswold's and another member whom he afterwards saw to be his colleague, Mr. Elmerdorf, seized Mr. Griswold's right leg with the same view."

Griswold was attacking Lyon with his ure.

of each other, Mr. Griswold partly upon Mr. Lyon. At this time I got to the think. I saw others having hold of Mr. Lyon. When the speaker observed Mr. Havens and myself taking hold of Mr. Griswold, he with apparent warm h called out, as nearly as I can recollect, "What, take hold of a man by the lege; that is no way to take hold of him." Notwithstanding, I persevered, and I thing Mr. Havens assisted me in drawing Mr. Griswold apart from Mr. Lyon. Mr. Lyon went direct from that place to his seat where he got a small cane, and went from thence south to the bar, where I saw him and Mr. Griswold soon after meeting, and Mr. Lyon making up to him; Mr. Griswold retiring from Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Lyon making a blow at him, which Mr. Griswold, I think, received on his arm and shoulder. The oud cry of order from all parts of the house and from the chair, here put an end to the affray-and the house proceeded to business."

None of the Federalist witnesses heard the remark of the speaker, but were careful to bring out all the circumstances which were calculated to mitigate the conduct of Griswold. The affair created great excitement through out the country, and was the subject of newspaper articles, pamphlets, poems and caricatures, conceived in the spirit of the times, and calculated to suit the taste of the different political factions.

Two mock-heroic or epic poems are preserved in the Peter Force collection of pamphlets-one from the Federalist standpoint entitled:

"The House of Wisdom in a Bustle, A poem descriptive of the noted battle lately fought in C-ng-s, by Geoffry Touchstone. New-York, Printed for the Purchasers, 1798. (Price 25 cents)."

The other was called: "The Spunklad, Heroism Improved. A Congressional Display of Spit and Cudgel. A poem in four cantos. By an American Youth. Newburgh. Printed and sold by D. Denniston. M.DCC.XCVIII."

The former refers to Lyon as V-rm-t's old Coger," the latter describes him as

Some tall oak, the hero of the wood, Which scorns to bend before ther aging His dauntless soul despised the tyrant's

And crouched beneath no vile despotic

The spitting in Griswold's face is thus

"The foaming torrent burst the stormy And shed its moist contents on Gris-

wold's face.' The author of "The House of Wisdom in a Bustle," after describing the manner of taking Griswold off from his ad-

versary lest he should kill the "old Lyon," thus discourses: "Then we'll lose a large sum, for I'm cer-

tainly told, Mister P-1 wish'd to know if he was

to be sold. If you'll sell him this beast 'twould enrich his museum?

Both he and his household would all sing Te Deum. And if in your wisdom this favour was granted, The C-ng-s shou'd see him whenever

they wanted! Their wives and their children and dear little cousins,

Might come in for nothing and view him by dozens.

Griswold in a letter to his wife written

He'd show them his cage to prevent any And for fear of his spitting, he'd clap

on a muzzle."

February 28th, 1798, gives his reasons for beating Lyon in his seat as follows: retained the wretch in his seat, I found letter to the house, and in severe language criminate thec onduct of the minority in the house and resign my seat, or to pursue the course I have takenthat act chastise both him and the my own wrongs, and that I was not to be driven from my seat by any villainy

of theirs. To the first of these measures there were very great objections-I the horse came to be where it was did not feel willing to return into Connecticut, after the insult I had received in so public a manner, without taking satisfaction. . . . In addition to which circumstance the idea of being driven from the house by a minority when a majority were giving me every support in their power, and were prepared to vindicate every step I should take, seemed to carry along with it a certain meanness of spirit and want of resolution which was wholly inadmissable the other course, although attended with difficulties, was in my opinion much to be preferred; it looked like going forward, conscious of the injury which I had received and at the same time with is being renovated and newly decorated a determination to punish it, in defiance of faction, and a resolution to sustain Almer Hall, who was for many years

asked if they agreed to it, and both an- have completely justified the measure, and although my enemies may condemn This disposed of the matter so far the harshness of the remedy, yet my as any action of Congres was concerned. friends will approve of it: the newspa-

And on March 19th, 1798, he writes his had misstated what he had said in nesses insisted upon a statement of facts reply to a letter in which his father had father. several instances; but he did not think which would indicate very strongly that cautioned him against any further vio-

> "I have no idea of committing any furlayed the calling of the house to order ther violence myself; the violence which I until it appeared that Lyon was not committed by chastleing the Vermonter called the house to order and thus ended leaving Congress with disgrace to mythe affair. Mr. Havens, a member, tes- self, and, in addition thereto, to leave a tified that when the parties were on the stigma on the state which wou'd be constantly thrown at our representaive, or to wipe off the stigma by inflicting a public chastisement. I chose the latter, as I believe every man who possessed any spirit wou'd have done; and, although I regret the occasion, yet Elmerdorf referring to the time when I believe I shall never lament the meas-

Edmund Quincy in his life of his fa-"Soon after they both fell having hold ther, Josiah Quincy, who was a co league of Griswold, thus speaks of the affair:

"In 1797 he (Lyon) went to Congress place where they were engaged, and where he inaugurated in January, 1798, called out to part them. I heard the the ceries of acts of personal insult and same cry from behind the chair, and I violence which have disgraced congress also heard the opposite cry from others, from time to time, by spitting in the not to part them. Mr. Havens and my-self each took hold of Mr. Griswold's some occasion of offense he took at him. legs, and I think together drew him off The house refusing to expel him by a from Mr. Lyon. At the same time, I strict party, vote, Mr. Griswold took justice into his own bands, and caned him in his seat a few days afterwards, for which singular process he too went scot-free, also by a party vote, neither the administration nor the opposition commanding the two-thirds requisite for the expulsion of a member.'

Griswold's excuse for an attack which o nearly resembled the attack of Brooks upon Sumner, but fortunately resulted in less serious consequences, was, as will be seen, that the house having refused by a strict party vote to expel Lyon for splitting in his face, there was nothing left for him to do but to take the case in his own hands, and administer the cane in order to preserve his own honor, and to prevent a stigma and disgrace from attaching to the state and to himself.

Two caricatures of the affray became quite famous-one representing the first occurrence, pictured the Vermonter as a lion with the countenance of a man, wearing a wooden sword, and spitting in Griswold's face, who exclaims, "What a beastly action." This carleature it is now impossible to obtain, and we know only by description.

The other caricature representing the second assault is still in existence, and is so curious that I have had it repro-

There is little in the history of this incident of which either Connecticut or Vermont can be proud, and yet it may be said of both of the actors that they were men who though widely differing in birth, temperment and education were types of the political parties of the Aside from the flerce animosities engendered in those times, they were each kind, affable, and indeed lovable Connecticut honors the memory of Grisweld, and Vermont honors the memory of Lyon. Reference to the unfortunate contest is valuable only as recalling to our attention the history of the period and serving to remind us that much as we may deprecate some of the features of present political strife and what we are wont to term the lieense of the partisan press, there has been a vast improvement in this respect since the administration of President John Adams.

Mabel Green, a white woman who had for a year or more been living with W. H. Smith, colored, better known as Captain Tony Smith, on the east bank of Community lake, presumably as housekeeper, died very suddenly early Saturday evening of heart disease, aged thirty-eight years. The woman and Smith were expecting to go to a dance over Middlefield way that evening, but she was taken suddenly ill and went to bed, and Smith started in haste after a doctor, but before he returned the woman was dead. Very little is known of her past history any more than shcame from Kentucky and was strongly addicted to drink. There were many rumors about that there was foul play regarding her death, Medical Exam iner McGaughey was notified of the case and investigated and decided that there was no occasion for the rumor and that she died of heart disease. The woman had no friends and the expens of her burial was borne by the town.

William E. Johnson of Cheshire was over here last Thursday driving bis \$175 horse and his wagon loaded with apples and other farmers' produce While about the plains he imbibed to much of Colony street whiskey and later discovered that his horse and wagon were missing. Friday morning he reported his loss to Officer Reilly who telephoned about the various towns but could get no tidings of the missing "After the decision of the house which turnout. Sunday morning he was not fied that there was a wagon and dead but two courses which in my opinion I horse in the old cart path down to could possibly take-either to address a ward Oliver's Creek in "Quinnie swamp and upon investigation found that the dead horse was the missing one of the Cheshire farmer. The hors lay in the path just beyond a wide ditel chastise the rascal in his seat, and by all tangled up in the harness and shafts where it had fallen and evidently died party, and in defiance of them all let in its efforts to extricate itself from them know that I knew how to avenge the tangle it was in. The wagon was upset and the contents scattered about. Johnson was notified and came over here and identified his property. How found is a mystery, but it is believed that it was driven down there by some person, or persons, and abandoned to its fate after its fall in crossing the

> W. A. Booth, the liveryman, let one of his horses Saturday morning to two men to go to a dance in Middlefield. Early Sunday morning the animal was found just outside of the stable on Coloy street, having fallen to the ground from exhaustion from hard driving.

The two men were not to be seen. Almer I. Hall of Los Angeles, Cal. is to fit up an elegant memorial window in the Baptist church here, which inside, in memory of his father, Deacon

memorial windows for the church are now all taken up,

Mrs. Henry Tuttle and daughter of Bridgeport are to spend the winter here The testimony as to the last per squibs which have and will appear and will board with Mrs. W. R. Pease on Curtis avenue.

H. M. Stevens and wife of Curtis will spend the winter in Millenbeck, father, Governor Griswold, evidently in Va., with D. S. Stevens, Mr. Stevens'

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Cook are ported by their attending physician, Dr. J. D. McGaughey, as decidedly im-proved in condition. Mrs. Cook was able to sit up a large portion of yesterday.

Mabel Green, who died at William H. ly 15,000 shares. Accompanying this Smith's Saturday evening. She came from a good family in Kentucky and in her younger days was engaged to of trouble in London because of the re be married to a wealthy gentleman, cent shrinkage in Kaffirs. who a short time before the date of the wedding day ran off with the prospective bride's sister and married her, and some selling of the western shares The outrageous action on the part of In addition the bears were quite aggresher promised protector made a change sive, especially in the industrials, Suin her entire life and for the worse until gar, Leather preferred and Tobacco she came here as housekeeper for a coming in for the most attention. Sucolored man, and is now buried in a pauper's grave.

Owing to the fact that the Wallingford letter sent Sunday evening intended for Monday morning's issue, failed to arrive at this office until too late, sev- Leather preferred dropped to 721/4 to eral items appear this morning whichshould have been in Monday's issue. C. H. Tibbitts started last evening for

New York. The Ramblers will have a misfit smoker in the club rooms Thursday evening.

Mrs. G. A. Upson, Miss May Ingraham and Miss Mary Hall are the delegates from the Congregational Y. P. S. C. E. to the Christian Workers' convention in New Haven.

home to-day from 3 to 10 o'clock p. m. and will be pleased to see their friends. house on Main street.

William I. Todd has declined the appointment as auditor tendered him by

The funeral of Mabel Green was yesterday afternoon. The burial was in the Center street cemetery. Rev. J. E. Wildman officiated. Dr. W. P. Wilson and bride are home

from their wedding trip and will reside on William street for the present. B. A. Treat's youngest Marion is critically ill with diphtheria. The ladies of the Library association are making extensive preparations for the annual chrysanthemum show in the armory on the evening of November 19

suitable for Christmas presents will be ne of the interesting features. John A. Martin has bought out the insurance business of Dr. G. H. An-

drews. The condition of the roads about the rough is simply terrible and are worse than has been known for many years The experiment of a light dressing of fine crushed stone that was tried on a small portion of Main street proved quite successful and makes a good roadbed at a comparatively small expense. The authorities would do well to ontinue the experiment on other places The fine crushed stone can be bought at

a very low figure. Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis left a will which will be made public later. The deceased besides her real estate in the borough owned stock in the Consolidated road, Connecticut Western and a New York state railroad.

Senator O. H. Platt was a borough visitor yesterday. Frank Worden, a former resident, now in the undertaking business in Bridgeport, is the guest of W. A. Goodrich.

Just on and see if there's any sense in Malley, Neely & Co.'s slik sale.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT VEGETABLE J

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for IN-TERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and won-derful in its quick action to relieve distress. Pain-Killer is a surs cure for Sore Chills, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholern, and all Bonst Complaints. Pain-Killer IS THE BEST rem-edy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Buck of Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgin. Pain-Killer is unquestionably the MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sallor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and sofe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief. IS RECOMMENDED By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals, BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a lifeticine Chest in leave port without a supply of it.

\$3 \text{No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors bills.

Beware of imitations, Take none but the cenuine "Penny Love". Heware of imitations, Take none but the genuine "Penny Davis,"

Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds,

THE GREAT

Coughs, &c., &c. Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded An article of great merit and virtue.- Clas. An article of great merits and through the An article of great merits and the effects of the Pain Riller. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good orticle, "Checkmant Disperch.

A speedy curs for pain—no family should be without it. Meatron Francesty."

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in mas.—Tenn. Organ.

It has beal merit, as a means of removing sain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Parry Davis. Pain Killer.—Neeport (Kg.) Davidy Nee. It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians. Beston Truceller. Beware of imitations, any only the genuine made by "Printy Davis." Sold everywhere, large bottles, is and Sci.

Financial.

In the Early Part of the Session Liquidations Wers in Order

New York, Oct. 28 .- During the early part of the session at the stock exavenue will leave here on Thursday and | change liquidations were the order of the day and certain of the industrials scored material losses. Sugar, Leather preferred and Tobacco were noticeably heavy in this group, while the grangers, Manhattan and the international shares

Were the weakest among the railways.

The new and original modern play, in four areas, eartiled, Manhattan and the international shares London cables came lower and the for eigners were sellers of Louisville and There is said to be quite a little ro- Nashville and Reading. Estimates ance connected with the early life of place foreign liquidations to-day at fulselling there were reports of an early resumption of gold exports and rumors

At home the continued drought in the winter wheat belt caused uneasiness gar dropped from 103% to 101% and later rallied to 102%. A good deal of long stock came out, the selling being based on rumors that congress will take up sugar matters shortly after convening. 69% and Tobacco from 93 to 913

The rallway list ran off 4@114 per cent., the international stocks, southand Manhattan leading. Wheeling and Lake Erle preferred, however broke 234 to 44.

In the afternoon, when it became known that no arrangements had been made looking to gold exports and the St. Paul statement was given out, liquidations ceased and the market gradually assumed a firmer tone. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Phelps will be at Paul report for September makes an excellent showing, net earnings having increased about \$340,000. The reduction The funeral of Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis in operating expenses, officials say, is will be at 3 o'clock this afternoon from due to the improved condition of the road.

The afternoon recovery ranged from 14 to 214 per cent., and nearly every stock on the list participated in the upward movement. Tennessee Coal and Iron fell 11/2 to 371/2 on the announcement that the deal with the Sloss company had been declared off. Subscquently the stock recovered to 381/4. In the inactive stocks Metropolitan Traction jumped 4% to 106%. The market closed firm, with some stocks showing gains of 4@14 per cent, on the day. Bonds were irregular, but in the main lower. Sales were \$1,118,000.

Following are the closing prices re ported by Prince & Whitely, bankers and 20. A large assortment of articles and brokers, 46 Broadway, New York, and 15 Center street, New Haven:

> American Cotton Oil Co., ptd.
> American Suzar Refining Co.
> Am. Suzar Refining Co., ptd.
> Atchisov, Toroka & Sauta Fe.
> Batthurer and Ohlo.
> Bay State Gas.
> Canada Southern.
> Centratof New Jersey
> Chesapeare & Ohio Voting Cts.
> Chicago & East Illinois ptd.
> Chicago & Northwestern.
> Chicago & Northwestern.
> Chicago & Burthwestern.
> Chicago Burthwestern.
> Chicago Burthwestern. Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul.
> Chicago, Milwatee & St. Paul nfd.
> Chicago, St. P., M. & Omaha.
> Chicago, St. P., M. & Omaha.
> Clevand, C. & C. St. Louis.
> Col. Hocking Valley & Toledo.
> Consolutatedias.
> Delaware & Hudson Chinal.
> Delaware, Lack, & Western
> Denverk Rio Grande old.
> Dis. & Cattle Feeding Co.
> Littols Central
> Littols Central
> Littols Central Lakeficie & Western a Western pfd... sville & New Albany. Louisville & New Atbanypfd. 2018
> Lactede Gus. 2416
> Missouri, Kansas & Texas 11612
> Missouri, Kansas & Texas 11613
> Missouri, Kansas & Texas 11613
> Missouri Paelile. 10546
> Missouri Paelile. 2334
> New York and New Haven. 186
> New York and New England. 53
> New York and New England. 53
> New York 2018 Texas 1136
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